

SEALED

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA  
MIAMI DIVISION  
CASE NO. 23-22812-CV-WILLIAMS

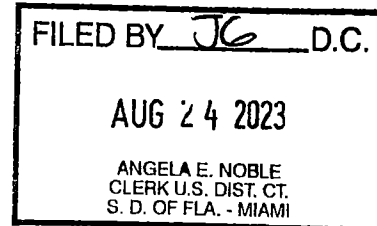
KAIQUAN HUANG,

Plaintiff,

v.

THE INDIVIDUALS, PARTNERSHIPS AND  
UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS IDENTIFIED  
ON SCHEDULE "A",

Defendants.



**PLAINTIFF'S, SEALED *EX PARTE* MOTION FOR ENTRY OF TEMPORARY  
RESTRAINING ORDER, PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION,  
AND ORDER RESTRAINING TRANSFER OF ASSETS**

Plaintiff, KAIQUAN HUANG, (hereinafter referred to as "Plaintiff"), by and through undersigned counsel and pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 283, 284 Fed. R. Civ. P. 65, and 28 U.S.C §§ 1498 and 1651(a), respectfully moves on an *Ex Parte* basis for entry of temporary restraining order, including preliminary injunction and an order restraining transfer of assets ("Motion for TRO") against Defendants, the Individuals, Partnerships, and Unincorporated Associations (collectively, the "Defendants") identified on Schedule "A", attached hereto. In support thereof, Plaintiff respectfully submits the following Memorandum of Law.

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW**

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Plaintiff is the owner of a United States Design Patent, No. US D 958,134S, for an ornamental design of a mobile phone stand for use in a vehicle (hereinafter "Plaintiff's Patent" or "134 Patent"), which Plaintiff uses for manufacturing, advertising, marketing, offering for sale

and/or soliciting the sale of retail goods, specifically mobile phone stands for use in a vehicle. Plaintiff has filed this patent infringement lawsuit against Defendants, as e-commerce sellers that manufacture, distribute, market, solicit, advertise, offer for sale and/or display content infringing on Plaintiff's registered patent through various e-commerce platforms, including but not limited to; Amazon, AliExpress and others. *See* Pl.'s Am. Compl., Schedule "A" (ECF No. 7). Every time Defendants offer to sell and/or sell a product using Plaintiff's Patent there is a direct loss, for which monetary damages cannot adequately compensate because monetary damages fail to address the loss of control over Plaintiff's intellectual property and goodwill. *See* Declaration of Kaiquan Huang, August 17, 2023 at ¶¶ 16-17 ("Huang Decl.") (ECF No. 8), attached hereto.

The Patent Act allows Plaintiff to recover the total illegal profits gained through Defendants' manufacture, offer for sale and/or sales of infringing goods. *See* 35 U.S.C. § 289. To preserve that disgorgement remedy, Plaintiff seeks an *ex parte* order restraining Defendants' assets including funds specifically transmitted through all possible online marketplace payment providers, including but not limited to AliExpress, Amazon, Amazon Pay, Alipay, Walmart, Temu, shein, Paypal, platforms (collectively referred to as "financial entities"). Plaintiff seeks this remedy because as a result of Defendants flooding the e-commerce marketplace with unauthorized reproductions and derivatives using Plaintiff's Patent, it is highly probable that Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm unless Defendants' infringing activity is stopped by this Court. *See* Huang Decl. at ¶¶ 16-20 (ECF No. 8).

## **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

### **A. Plaintiff's Patent**

Plaintiff owns one (1) United States Design Patent, No. US D 958,134S, for an ornamental design of a mobile phone stand for use in a vehicle (hereinafter "Plaintiff's Patent" or "134

Patent”). Plaintiff’s Patent has been registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) and is protected from infringement under federal patent law. *See* Pl.’s Am. Compl. at Ex. No. 1 (ECF No. 7). Plaintiff demonstrated he is the owner of the 134 Patent by submitting copies of the U.S. Design Patent: 1) No. US D 958,134S, Date: July 19, 2022. *See* Pl.’s Am. Compl. at Ex. 1 (ECF No. 7-1); *see also* Huang Decl. at ¶ 4 (ECF No. 8).

Plaintiff is the owner of all rights, title and interest to the 134 Patent, which has been used in connection with the manufacturing, advertising, offer for sale and/or sale of Plaintiff’s mobile stand for use in a vehicle. *Id.* at ¶ 6 (ECF No. 8). Plaintiff advertises, offers for sale and sells the mobile stand for use in a vehicle depicted in the 134 Patent in authorized e-commerce stores such as Amazon, Aliexpress, Walmart. *Id.* (ECF No. 8). Plaintiff has expended time, money and other resources developing, advertising and otherwise promoting the 134 Patent. *Id.* at ¶ 7 (ECF No. 8). Plaintiff suffers irreparable injury any time unauthorized sellers, such as Defendants, sell or offer to sell goods using identical or substantially similar copies or derivatives of the 134 Patent. *Id.* at ¶ 20 (ECF No. 8).

Furthermore, Plaintiff has expended a significant amount of resources in connection with patent enforcement efforts, including legal fees and investigative fees to protect its Patent against counterfeit actions. *See* Pl.’s Am. Compl. at Ex. No. 1 (ECF No. 7-1).

#### **B. Defendants’ Patent Infringement**

Without Plaintiff’s permission or license, Defendants are manufacturing, promoting, selling, reproducing, offering for sale, and/or distributing goods using Plaintiff’s 134 Patent within this District through various Internet based e-commerce stores and fully interactive commercial Internet websites operating under their seller identification names (“Seller IDs”), as set forth in Schedule A of the Amended Complaint. *See* Pl.’s Am. Compl. at Ex. No. 2 “Schedule A” (ECF

No. 10-2); *see also* Huang Decl. at ¶¶ 10-15 (ECF 8).

As part of its ongoing investigation regarding the sale of infringing products utilizing Plaintiff's 134 Patent, Defendants' Internet based e-commerce stores were accessed under their respective Seller IDs through the Amazon, AliExpress and Walmart platforms, as identified on Schedule A. *Id.* Web page captures and screenshots were taken of the Defendants' infringing products, as they appeared on Defendants' online e-commerce stores, and determined that products are being offered for sale using unauthorized and infringing copies of the 134 Patent and orders were initiated via each Defendants' Seller IDs. *Id.*; *see also* Declaration of Humberto Rubio, August 22, 2023 at ¶ 5 ("Rubio TRO Decl.") (ECF No. 9), attached hereto and ECF No. 7. In support of this Motion for TRO, Plaintiff has obtained and provided the court with evidence, clearly demonstrating that Defendants are engaged in the advertising, offering for sale, and/or sale of infringing versions of Plaintiff's 134 Patent and that Defendants accomplish their sales of infringing goods via the Internet through their e-commerce stores. *see* Huang Decl. at ¶¶ 10-15 (ECF No. 8); *see also* Rubio TRO Decl. at ¶¶ 5 (ECF No. 9) and Schedule B (ECF No. 12-1).

A simple comparison of Defendants' infringing goods with Plaintiff's 134 Patent and any layman can observe Defendants' blatant infringement of Plaintiff's exclusive patent as the images that depict the design are virtually exact duplicates or substantially similar images to Plaintiff's 134 Patent. *See* Plaintiff's 134 Patent (Pl.'s Am. Compl. at Ex. 1 (ECF No. 7-1) against screenshots of Defendants' products on their e-commerce stores. *See* Schedule B (ECF No. 12-1), Rubio TRO Decl. at ¶ 5 (ECF No. 9) and Huang Decl. at ¶¶ 10-15 (ECF No. 8).

Defendants obtain their sales proceeds, from the e-commerce platforms, by using money transfer, and/or retention processing services with PayPal, Inc., and/or having their sales processed using an aggregate escrow account in order to receive monies from the sale of infringing goods.

*see* Rubio TRO Decl. at ¶¶ 7-9 (ECF No. 9). The escrow accounts on these e-commerce platforms are held in various financial institutions, including AliExpress, Amazon, Amazon Pay, Alipay, Paypal, Temu, shein among others. *Id.*

Consequently, Plaintiff is enduring continuous damages to its Patent at the hands of the Defendants herein, who unlawfully reproduce goods using Plaintiff's 134 Patent to sell for substantial profits. In addition, the goodwill associated with Plaintiff's 134 Patent is being harmed and if Defendants' willful and intentional infringing activities are not preliminarily and permanently enjoined by this Court, Plaintiff and the consuming public will continue to be harmed. *See* Huang Decl. at ¶¶ 16-20 (ECF No. 8); *see also* Pl.'s Am. Compl. at ¶ 29 (ECF No. 7).

### III. ARGUMENT

#### A. Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction Standard

The Supreme Court held that in patent disputes, "the decision whether to grant or deny injunctive relief rests within the equitable discretion of the district courts, and that such discretion must be exercised consistent with traditional principles of equity" *ebay Inc. v. MercExchange, L.L.C.*, 547 U.S. 388, 394 (2006). Furthermore, the Patent Act, provides that courts may grant injunctive relief on such terms as it may deem reasonable to prevent or restrain infringement. *Id.* at 392 (quoting 35 U.S.C. § 283). The Patent Act also states that "patents shall have the attributes of personal property," including "the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the invention" *Id.* (quoting 35 U.S.C. § 261).

In a patent case, in order to obtain a preliminary injunction, a party must demonstrate; (1) a substantial likelihood of the patentee's success on the merits, (2) irreparable harm if the injunction were not granted, (3) the balance of hardships between the parties, and (4) that granting the injunction would not disserve the public interest. *Pass & Seymour, Inc. v. Hubbell, Inc.*, 532

F. Supp. 2d 418, 427 (N.D.N.Y. 2007); *Suntrust Bank v. Houghton Mifflin Company*, 268 F.3d 1257, 1265 (11th Cir. 2001); *see also Levi Strauss & Co. v. Sunrise Int'l Trading Inc.*, 51 F. 3d 982, 985 (11th Cir. 1995) (affirming entry of preliminary injunction and freezing of assets relying on affidavits and hearsay materials).

Plaintiff is entitled to a preliminary injunction based on its patent infringement claim because it can show all four factors. *See Tinnus Enters., LLC v. Telebrands Corp.*, 846 F. 3d 1190, 1202 (Fed. Cir. 2017).

#### **B. Likelihood of Success on the Merits**

“Each issued patent carries with it a presumption of validity under 35 U.S.C. § 282.” *Id.* at 1205. Presumption of validity carried by each issued patent is sufficient to establish a likelihood of success on the validity issue. *Id.* (quoting *Titan Tire Corp. v. Case New Holland, Inc.*, 566 F. 3d 1372, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2009)). In this matter, Plaintiff demonstrated it is the owner of the 134 Patent registered with the USPTO: U.S. Design Patent No. US D 955,664S, Date: June 21, 2022. *See* Pl.’s Am. Compl. at Ex. 1 (ECF No. 10-1); *see also* Huang Decl. at ¶ 4 (ECF No. 11).

Design patent infringement requires a showing that the accused design is substantially the same as the claimed design. The criterion is deception of the ordinary observer, such that one design would be confused with the other. *Egyptian Goddess, Inc. v. Swisa, Inc.*, 543 F. 3d 665, 679 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Under this test, the central inquiry is whether an “ordinary observer,” who is familiar with the prior art, would find the overall appearance of the accused product to be “substantially the same” as the overall appearance of the patented design. *Id.* at 677; *see also Amini Innovation Corp. v. Anthony Cal., Inc.*, 439 F. 3d 1365, 1372 (Fed. Cir. 2006). An infringing product need not be an exact copy of the patented design, and Defendants cannot escape infringement by introducing minor variations into an otherwise copycat product. *Egyptian*

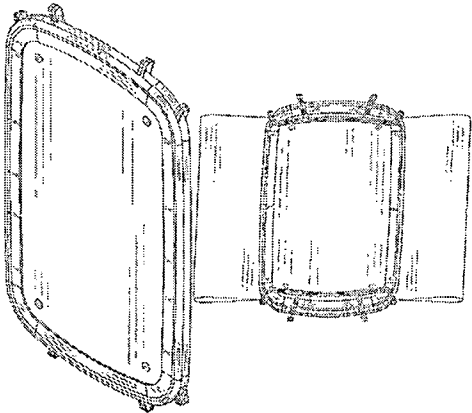
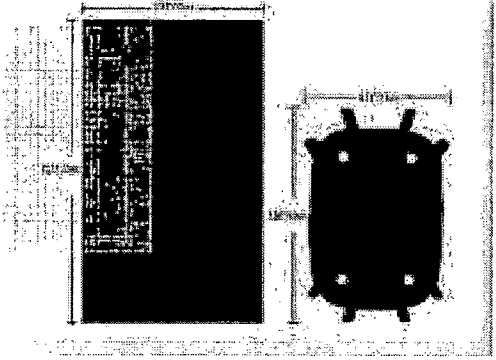
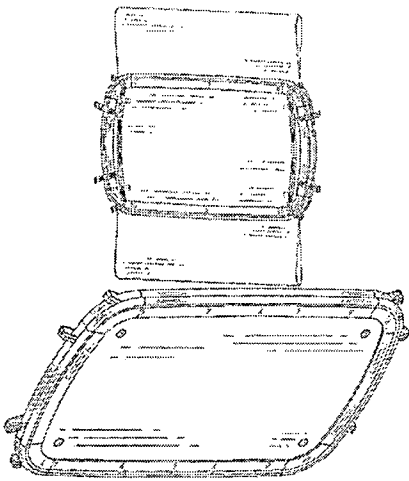
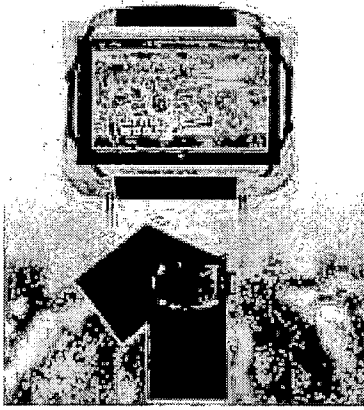
*Goddess*, 543 F. 3d at 670.

Design patents are typically claimed as shown in drawings, and claim construction must be adapted to a pictorial setting. *Crocs, Inc. v. Int'l Trade Comm'n*, 598 F.3d 1294, 1303 (Fed. Cir. 2010); *see also Contessa Food Prods., Inc. v. Conagra, Inc.*, 282 F. 3d 1370, 1377 (Fed. Cir. 2002). In this case, no detailed verbal description of the figures in the 134 Patent is necessary because each “illustration in the drawing views is its own best description.” *Crocs, Inc.* at 1303. Accordingly, the claim of Plaintiff’s 134 patent should be construed only as an ornamental design for a mobile phone stand for use in a vehicle as shown in Plaintiff’s Patent *See* Pl.’s Am. Compl. at Ex. 1 (ECF No. 7).

In this matter, Plaintiff asserts a simple comparison of Defendants’ infringing goods, which are being offered for sale and/or sold in the United States, with Plaintiff’s 134 Patent and any “ordinary observer” can perceive Defendants’ blatant infringement of Plaintiff’s exclusive patent as the designs are virtually duplicates or substantially similar design and images to Plaintiff’s Patent. *See* ECF No. 7-1, against screenshots of Defendants’ products on their e-commerce stores Schedule B (ECF No. 9-1), Rubio TRO Decl. at ¶ 5 (ECF No. 9) and Huang Decl. at ¶¶ 10-15 (ECF No. 8). In accordance with the Patent Act, the screenshot images demonstrate Defendants’ ongoing unauthorized promotion, offer for sale and/or sale of goods bearing Plaintiff’s 134 Patent in direct violation of Plaintiff’s federal rights to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling the 134 Patent. 35 U.S.C. §§ 217 & 261; *see also Tiffany (NJ), LLC v. Dongping*, No. 10-cv-61214, 2010 WL 4450451, (S.D. Fla. Oct. 29, 2010) (finding unopposed declarations supporting intellectual property ownership and exact duplicates of asserted designs were sufficient to establish liability for infringement).

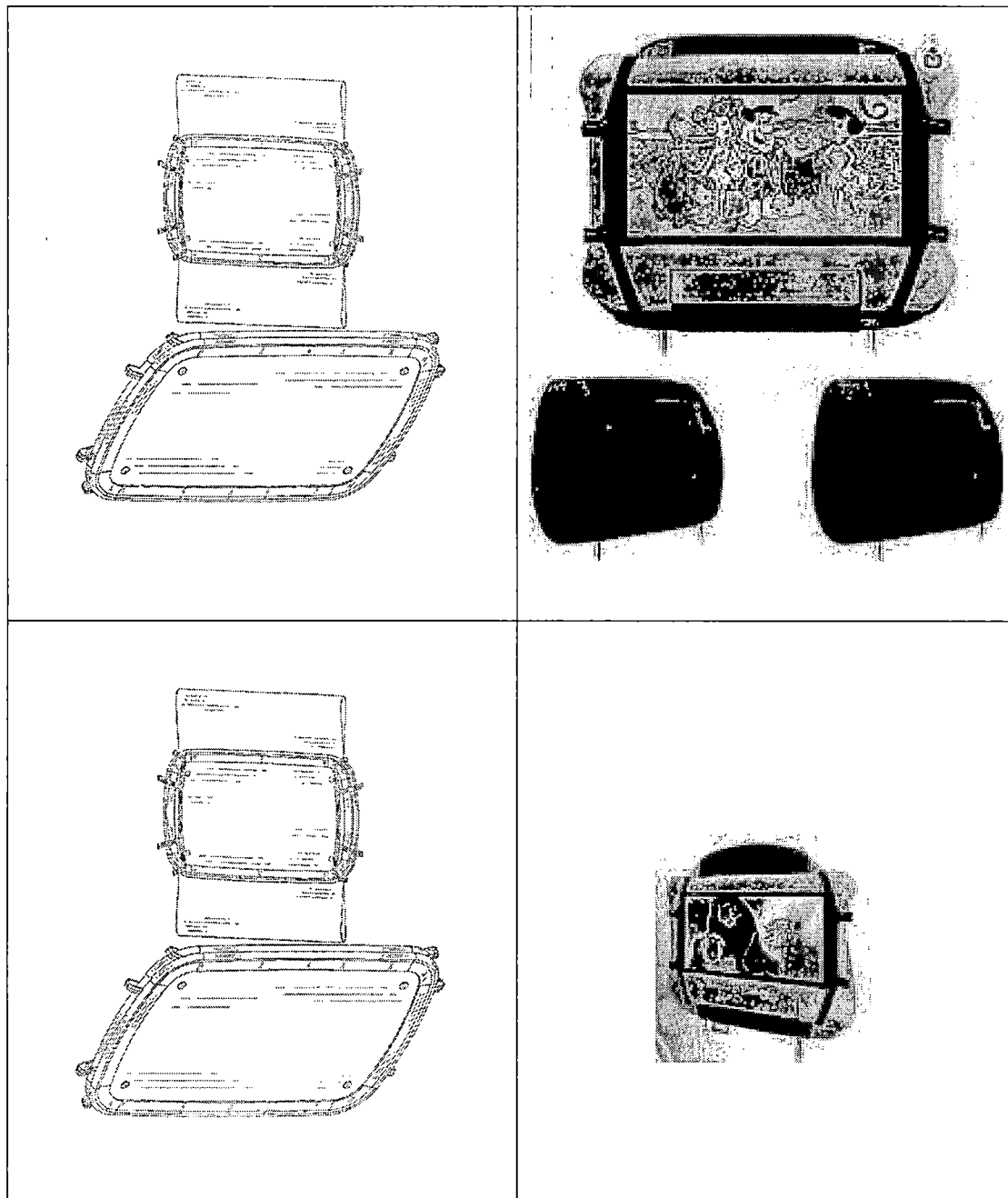
As the side-by-side comparison below reveals, Defendants have misappropriated

Plaintiff's Patent ornamental design for a mobile phone stand for use in vehicle as shown in figure 1 through 4.<sup>1</sup>

Design Patent, No. US D 955,664S	Infringing and Counterfeit Products
	
	

<sup>1</sup> Due to the number of Defendants, Plaintiff is enclosing a representative sample. However, Schedule "B" contains representative samples of all the counterfeit products.





As shown above, Defendants' mobile phone stand for use in vehicle are the same or substantially the same as the design of the 134 Patent. According to the test prescribed by *Egyptian Goddess*, Defendants' infringing, and counterfeit product infringes the 134 Patent.

**C. Plaintiff is Suffering Irreparable Injury**

A patent holder possesses “the right to exclude others from using his property.” *ebay Inc.*, 547 U.S. at 392. (citing *Fox Film Corp.v. Doyal*, 286 U.S. 123 (1932)). Defendants’ infringing conduct deprives Plaintiff of control over its 134 Patent and of its exclusive patent rights causing irreparable harm. *See eBay, Inc.* at 395 (holding violation of patent owner’s “right to exclude” renders monetary remedies inadequate in a wide range of circumstances).

It is well-settled that, because the principal value of a patent is its statutory right to exclude, the nature of the patent grant weighs against holding that monetary damages will always suffice to make the patentee whole. *Hybritech Inc. v. Abbott Laboratories*, 849 F. 2d 1446, 1456 (Fed. Cir. 1988). The patent statute provides injunctive relief to preserve the legal interests of the parties against future infringement which may have market effects never fully compensable in money. *Id.* at 1457.

In this matter, Defendants have blatantly copied Plaintiff’s work and have a total disregard for Plaintiff’s right to exclude them from using his 134 Patent causing irreparable harm to his efforts to advertise, market, offer for sale and sell his work. Huang Decl. at ¶ 8 (ECF No. 8). Every time Defendants offer to sell and/or sell a product using Plaintiff’s 134 Patent there is a direct loss for which monetary damages cannot adequately compensate for because they fail to address the loss of control over Plaintiff’s intellectual property and goodwill. Huang Decl. at ¶¶ 16-20 (ECF No. 8). Loss of quality control over goods sold utilizing Plaintiff’s 134 Patent is neither calculable nor precisely compensable because by Defendants flooding the e-commerce marketplace with unauthorized reproductions and derivatives of the 134 Patent, it is highly probable that Plaintiff will continue to suffer irreparable harm unless Defendants’ infringing activity is stopped. *Id.*

“[L]oss in market share” can itself constitute irreparable harm. *Robert Bosch LLC v. Pylon*

*Mfg. Co.*, 659 F.3d 1142, 1151 (Fed. Cir. 2001). A court “commit[s] a clear error of judgment” when it fails to find irreparable harm in the face of “evidence of . . . the parties’ direct competition” and “loss in market share and access to potential customers resulting from [the defendant’s] introduction of infringing” products. *Id.*; see also *Novartis Consumer Health, Inc. v. Johnson & Johnson-Merck Consumer Pharm. Co.*, 290 F.3d 578, 596 (3d. Cir. 2002) (“In a competitive industry where consumers are brand-loyal, we believe that loss of market share is a potential harm which cannot be redressed by a legal or an equitable remedy following a trial.”) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted).

#### **D. The Balance of Hardship Tips Sharply in Plaintiff’s Favor**

For the third factor in determining whether to issue a preliminary injunction, the Court must balance the harm to the movant from the denial of the preliminary injunction with the harm that the non-movant will incur if the injunction is granted. *Hybritech*, 849 F.2d at 1457. The balance of the hardships in this case favors Plaintiff. A patent holder who is denied an injunction suffers serious delay in the exercise of the limited-in-time right to exclude, which constitutes a severe hardship. See *Illinois Tool Works, Inc. v. Grip-Pak, Inc.*, 906 F. 2d 679, 683 (Fed. Cir. 1990). This harm is amplified by the fact that Defendants are infringing a design patent, where the term of the patent is only 15 years. See 35 U.S.C. § 173. Plaintiff suffers a commercial disadvantage and harm to its product perception and reputation. Conversely, a preliminary injunction will only minimally harm Defendants and will not prevent them from selling their non-infringing products or from marketing non- infringing products. Defendants are also free to sell other goods that do not infringe the 134 Patent.

Because Defendants are engaged in infringement activities, the only hardship they will suffer as a result of an injunction is court-ordered compliance with intellectual property laws.

*Adobe Systems, Inc. v. Brenengen*, 928 F. Supp. 616, 618 (E.D.N.C. 1996). In other cases, the Courts have ruled that the evidence of irreparable harm to plaintiff far outweighs the harm that a preliminary injunction may cause Defendant. *CB Fleet Co., Inc. v. Unico Holdings, Inc.*, 510 F. Supp. 2d 1078, 1083 (S.D. Fla. 2007) (holding a company cannot build a business on infringements and then argue that enforcing the law will cripple that business) *CBS, Inc. v. PrimeTime 24 Joint Venture*, 9 F. Supp. 2d 1333 (S.D. Fla.1998)).

Presently, Defendants are promoting advertising, offering for sale and/or selling goods using Plaintiff's 134 Patent, through their e-commerce stores. Huang Decl. at ¶¶10,11 (ECF No. 8). Based on Defendants' e-commerce stores, there is good cause to suspect Defendants are all residing and/or operating outside of the United States and/or redistribute products from sources outside of the United States. Rubio TRO Decl. at ¶9 (ECF No. 9). Due to the e-commerce nature, Defendants can easily transfer, conceal and dissipate assets or modify e-commerce data within minutes after obtaining notice of this action leaving Plaintiff with irreparable injury and the Court with limited ability to grant relief. Rubio TRO Decl. at ¶13 (ECF No. 9).

Allowing infringement during the pendency of this lawsuit effectively grants the infringer a license for the pendency of this litigation and encourages others to infringe as well. *Hybritech*, 849 F.2d at 1456 (affirming finding of irreparable harm where, inter alia, absent injunction "other potential infringers will be encouraged to infringe"). Irreparable harm results when other infringement is encouraged because of the absence of an injunction. *Id.*

In contrast, the entry of a temporary restraining order would serve to immediately stop Defendants from benefiting from the wrongful sale of goods using Plaintiff's Patent and preserve the status quo until such time as a hearing can be held. *See Dell Inc. v. Belgium Domains, LLC*, Case No. 07-22674 2007 WL 6862341 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 21, 2007) (finding *ex parte* relief more

compelling where Defendants' scheme "is in electronic form and subject to quick, easy, untraceable destruction by Defendants.")

Defendants' infringing activity is conducted without Plaintiff's express assignment, authorization or licensing of his 134 Patent. Huang Decl. at ¶¶15,19 (ECF No. 8). Consequently, Defendants will suffer no legitimate hardship in the event a temporary restraining order is issued because Defendants have no right to engage in their present infringement activities.

#### **E. The Relief Sought Serves the Public Interest**

The public interest clearly favors maintaining the integrity of the intellectual property laws. *Belushi*, 598 F. Supp. at 37.; *see also C.B. Fleet Co.* 510 F. Supp. at 1084 (S.D. Fla. 2007) (The public interest can only be served by upholding intellectual property protection and preventing the misappropriation of protected works.)

"[P]ublic policy favors protection of the rights secured by valid patents." *Smith Int'l, Inc. v. Hughes Tool Co.*, 718 F.2d 1573, 1581 (Fed. Cir. 1983). "[P]rotection of patents furthers a strong public policy [that is] advanced by granting preliminary injunctive relief when it appears that, absent such relief, patent rights will be flagrantly violated." *H.H. Robertson, Co. v. United Steel Deck, Inc.*, 820 F.2d 384, 391 (Fed. Cir. 1987) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Indeed, "[w]ithout the right to obtain an injunction, the right to exclude granted to the patentee would have only a fraction of the value it was intended to have, and would no longer be as great an incentive to engage in the toils of . . . research." *Smith Int'l, Inc.*, 718 F.2d at 1578.

Protecting Plaintiff's 134 Patent is consistent with promoting the public interest. *Salinger*, 607 F.3d at 82; *see also CBS Broad., Inc. v. EchoStar Comm'ns. Corp.*, 265 F.3d 1193, 1198 (11th Cir. 2001). Similarly in this matter, the public needs to be protected from being defrauded and buying Defendants' infringing goods.

#### IV. THE EQUITABLE RELIEF SOUGHT IS APPROPRIATE

##### A. *Ex Parte* Temporary Restraining Order is Appropriate

A court may only issue a temporary restraining order without notice to the adverse party or its attorney if: (a) specific facts in an affidavit or a verified complaint clearly show that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the movant before the adverse party can be heard in opposition and (b) the movant's attorney certifies in writing any efforts made to give notice and the reasons why it should not be required. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65 (b)(1). *Ex parte* temporary restraining orders "should be restricted to serving their underlying purpose of preserving the status quo and preventing irreparable harm just so long as is necessary to hold a hearing, and no longer." *Granny Goose Foods, Inc. v. Brh. of Teamsters & Auto Truck Drivers Loc. No. 70 of Alameda Cnty.*, 415 U.S. 423, 439 (1974). A delay in seeking the preliminary injunction militates against a finding of irreparable harm. *Wreal, LLC v. Amazon.com, Inc.*, 840 F.3d 1244, 1248 (11th Cir. 2016).

Defendants, through their e-commerce stores, promote, advertise, offer for sale and/or sell products that infringe on Plaintiff's 134 Patent. *See* Huang Decl. at ¶10 (ECF No. 8). The entry of a temporary restraining order would serve to immediately stop Defendants from benefiting from their unauthorized use of Plaintiff's 134 Patent and preserve the status quo until such time as a hearing can be held. *Dell Inc. v. Belgium Domains, LLC*, Case No. 07-22674, 2007 WL 6862341 (S.D. Fla. Nov. 21, 2007) (finding *ex parte* relief more compelling where Defendants' scheme "is in electronic form and subject to quick, easy, untraceable destruction by Defendants.").

Absent a temporary restraining order, without notice, Defendants can and will significantly alter the status quo before the Court can determine the parties' respective rights. Rubio TRO Decl. at ¶13 (ECF No. 9). Significantly, because Defendants have complete control of their e-commerce

stores, at issue and if notice of this action is given Defendants can easily modify the ownership of the e-commerce store, data, content, payment accounts, redirect consumers to other seller identification names, and transfer assets to other seller identification numbers. No notice has been provided to Defendant. Rubio TRO Decl. at ¶¶12-14 (ECF No. 9).

As a result, this Court should prevent an injustice from occurring by issuing an *ex parte* temporary restraining order which precludes Defendants from displaying their infringing goods via their e-commerce stores and websites or modifying or deleting any related content or data. Only such an order will prevent ongoing irreparable harm to Plaintiff and maintain the status quo.

**B. Entry of an Order Prohibiting Transfer of the Seller IDs During the Pendency of This Action Is Appropriate**

Plaintiff seeks an order temporarily prohibiting Defendants from transferring use or control of the Seller IDs being used and controlled by Defendants to other parties in order to preserve the status quo. Once they become aware of this lawsuit, Defendants can easily, and often will, change the ownership or modify their e-commerce store account, data and content, change payment accounts, redirect consumer traffic to other seller identification names, and transfer assets and ownership of the Seller IDs, and thereby frustrate the Court's ability to grant meaningful relief. *See* Rubio TRO Decl. at ¶¶ 12-13 (ECF No. 9). As a result, Plaintiff seeks a temporary order prohibiting Defendants from transferring their e-commerce stores and domain names operating under the Seller IDs poses no burden on them, preserves the status quo, and ensures that this Court, after fully hearing the merits of this action, will be able to afford Plaintiff meaningful relief in accordance with the Patent Act.

**C. An *Ex Parte* Order Restraining Transfer of Assets Is Appropriate**

In furtherance of an order temporarily restraining Defendants' offer for sale and/or sale of

Plaintiff's 134 Patent, Plaintiff requests this Court also enter an Order limiting the transfer of Defendants' unlawfully gained assets. Plaintiff has demonstrated above that it will likely succeed on the merits of its claims. Therefore and in accordance with the Patent Act, Plaintiff will be entitled to the payment of reasonable royalties and lost profits to Defendants throughout the course of their infringing scheme. 35 U.S.C. § 284.

Defendants, through their e-commerce stores, have deliberately infringed on the protections afforded to Plaintiff by federal patent laws. Plaintiff respectfully requests this Court grant additional *ex parte* relief identifying payment accounts and restraining the transfer of all monies held or received by financial institutions for the benefit of any one or more of the Defendants, and any other financial accounts tied thereto. *SEC v. ETS Payphones*, 408 F. 3d 727, 734 (11th Cir. 2005) (finding it proper to enjoin all of the defendant's assets, because it was necessary to preserve sufficient funds for the potential disgorgement in the case).

Many circuit courts, including the Eleventh Circuit, have upheld the court's authority to restrain assets. *Levi Strauss & Co.* 51 f. 3d at 987-988 (upholding the asset freeze in the case because it allowed appellants to petition the district court to modify the freeze). In *Levi Strauss*, the Eleventh Circuit upheld an order granting an asset restraint against an alleged counterfeiter where the complaint included a request for a permanent injunction and the equitable remedy of disgorgement of the alleged counterfeiter's profits under *Id.* at 987. This Court has held that it may issue broad asset restraints to preserve the availability of permanent relief, including assets that are not directly traceable to the fraudulent activity that serves as a basis for the equitable relief requested. *S.E.C. v. Lauer*, 445 F. Supp. 2d 1362, 1364 (S.D. Fla. 2006) (upholding temporary freeze of all of defendant's assets in order to maintain the status quo).

In this case, Defendants' blatant violations of federal patent laws warrant an *ex parte* order



restraining the transfer of their ill-gotten assets. Moreover, as Defendants' businesses are conducted anonymously over the Internet, Plaintiff has an additional cause for *ex parte* relief, as Defendants may easily transfer their assets without the Court's or Plaintiff's knowledge.

**V. A Bond Should Secure the Injunction**

No restraining order or preliminary injunction shall issue except upon the giving of security by the applicant, in such sum as the court deems proper, for the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who is found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65 (c). The amount of the bond is left to the discretion of the court. *Carillon Importers, Ltd. v. Frank Pesce Int'l Grp. Ltd.*, 112 F. 3d 1125, 1127 (11th Cir. 1997). In light of Plaintiff's evidence of infringement, Plaintiff respectfully requests this Court require it to post a bond of no more than Ten Thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00).

**VI. CONCLUSION**

Plaintiff is enduring continuous damages to its 134 Patent at the hands of the Defendants in this matter, who unlawfully reproduce goods using Plaintiff's 134 Patent to sell for substantial profits. Defendants are damaging the goodwill associated with Plaintiff's 134 Patent and harming, tricking and confusing the public. As a result, Plaintiff respectfully seeks the granting, under seal, of this Motion for TRO and enter the Order as to Defendants in the form submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted on this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of August, 2023.

**LAW FIRM OF RUBIO & ASSOCIATES, P.A.**

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By: /s/ Humberto Rubio

Humberto Rubio, Jr., Esq.

Florida Bar No. 36433

Felipe Rubio, Esq.

Florida Bar No. 123059

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Humberto Rubio, Jr.", written over the typed name.

Case No. 1:23-cv-22812-KMW

## Schedule A

Def. No.	Platform	Defendant Seller	Store URL
1	Amazon	HIKATAB	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A24U9BEKG8YT1R">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A24U9BEKG8YT1R</a>
2	Amazon	shanghaihoukaicanyinguanliyouxiangongsi	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1IAM6DITJXCTQ">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1IAM6DITJXCTQ</a>
3	Amazon	Leingee	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A5T5721W65LIL">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A5T5721W65LIL</a>
4	Amazon	Mosiku	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1AH7A4GPYMZYB">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1AH7A4GPYMZYB</a>
5	Amazon	HOZOMT	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1Q9DBOXIOAPL">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1Q9DBOXIOAPL</a>
6	Amazon	HTLAKIKJ	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1ZK255WN6K1IT">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1ZK255WN6K1IT</a>
7	Amazon	MONER Direct	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A35V9P91W0T17V">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A35V9P91W0T17V</a>
8	Amazon	admuker	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=AVPX97K2LN83T">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=AVPX97K2LN83T</a>
9	Amazon	GowizDream	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A16WVG555CAPTB">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A16WVG555CAPTB</a>
10	Amazon	Esteem2020	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A3P8WJC7HE53K0">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A3P8WJC7HE53K0</a>
11	Amazon	Anymay-us	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A3O7I8TE4QWY0R">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A3O7I8TE4QWY0R</a>
12	Amazon	Know White	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A3HRVLM7EC860X">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A3HRVLM7EC860X</a>
13	Amazon	Slaunt	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1PPC4BO4868WH">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A1PPC4BO4868WH</a>
14	Amazon	MUHIQian	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=ADWC5AAYDNJX1d=1">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=ADWC5AAYDNJX1d=1</a>
15	Amazon	LamicalDirect	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A2D7ZWM1V15W1N">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A2D7ZWM1V15W1N</a>
16	Amazon	SZTY US	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A21G6JL18B9114">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A21G6JL18B9114</a>
17	Amazon	Ferry-us	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A2ZQ8TVJJ0HEZO">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A2ZQ8TVJJ0HEZO</a>
18	Amazon	XINGHUAFENG	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A2HS9S3GEKH25N">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A2HS9S3GEKH25N</a>
19	Amazon	Hikig Online	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A37LRWL3N3DYE0">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A37LRWL3N3DYE0</a>
20	Amazon	Top-Level	<a href="https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A3O3C92VDCE0NM">https://www.amazon.com/sp?ie=UTF8&amp;seller=A3O3C92VDCE0NM</a>
21	Aliexpress	HiMISS Global	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101959583">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101959583</a>
22	Aliexpress	AUTOFLY	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101338136">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101338136</a>
23	Aliexpress	MD-Auto Parts	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101708373">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101708373</a>
24	Aliexpress	SUIYUAN	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101275001">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101275001</a>
25	Aliexpress	isPretty	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101784289">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101784289</a>
26	Aliexpress	Motorcycle&Car parts	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101886765">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101886765</a>
27	Aliexpress	Elec Daily	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101713638">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101713638</a>
28	Aliexpress	Cars Accessories Dropshipping	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102176360">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102176360</a>
29	Aliexpress	New Energy Auto Must Buy	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102470211">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102470211</a>
30	Aliexpress	Kamikaze Auto Parts	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101984302">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101984302</a>
31	Aliexpress	Trusting car	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101404347">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101404347</a>
32	Aliexpress	Shenzhen Drop Shipping	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101747183">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101747183</a>
33	Aliexpress	Digitalcarr	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101495985">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101495985</a>
34	Aliexpress	Oversea Phone	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101297218">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101297218</a>
35	Aliexpress	Car Motor	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101266909">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101266909</a>
36	Aliexpress	Goldandround	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101647711">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101647711</a>
37	Aliexpress	Shop911599442	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101657857">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101657857</a>
38	Aliexpress	CarCenter	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101403479">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101403479</a>
39	Aliexpress	DATA FROG Global	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1100844530">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1100844530</a>
40	Aliexpress	HKYC Universal Car	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102195642">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102195642</a>
41	Aliexpress	Goodluck3C	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101314056">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101314056</a>
42	Aliexpress	Room Boundary	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101299318">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101299318</a>
43	Aliexpress	Sin30°	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101235521">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101235521</a>
44	Aliexpress	HiMISS Factory	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102140594">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102140594</a>
45	Aliexpress	Future intelligence	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101768431">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101768431</a>
46	Aliexpress	HiMISS Auto Parts	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102136594">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1102136594</a>
47	Aliexpress	The Little World	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101772208">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101772208</a>
48	Aliexpress	DATA FROG	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101232009">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101232009</a>
49	Aliexpress	DATA FROG Factory	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101274497">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101274497</a>
50	Aliexpress	Rocomoco	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101280422">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101280422</a>
51	Aliexpress	MAGICElectro	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101749132">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101749132</a>
52	Aliexpress	Motorcycle Car Parts	<a href="https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101580696">https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1101580696</a>
53	Walmart	Jisieike	<a href="https://www.walmart.com/seller/101294040">https://www.walmart.com/seller/101294040</a>
54	Walmart	YUEWAY	<a href="https://www.walmart.com/seller/101196391">https://www.walmart.com/seller/101196391</a>
55	Temu	heurion	<a href="https://www.temu.com/heurion-m-48886351248.html?goods_id=601099512278611">https://www.temu.com/heurion-m-48886351248.html?goods_id=601099512278611</a>
56	Temu	Double Top	<a href="https://www.temu.com/double-top-m-2468569207519.html?goods_id=601099518003932">https://www.temu.com/double-top-m-2468569207519.html?goods_id=601099518003932</a>
57	Temu	V Play	<a href="https://www.temu.com/v-play-m-5313615616509.html?goods_id=601099518252269">https://www.temu.com/v-play-m-5313615616509.html?goods_id=601099518252269</a>
58	shein	CHEGESAUTOSUPPLIES AUTOMOTIVE	<a href="https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=3287461029">https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=3287461029</a>
59	shein	AIYUNG AUTOMOTIVE	<a href="https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=5484610892">https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=5484610892</a>
60	shein	ASDETTU	<a href="https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=1888072114">https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=1888072114</a>
61	shein	GALAXYTHENIGHTSKY	<a href="https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=1941519296">https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=1941519296</a>
62	shein	MI-GIRL	<a href="https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=5703323030">https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=5703323030</a>
63	shein	CINGOGO	<a href="https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=2826046679">https://us.shein.com/store/home?store_code=2826046679</a>